4: Burgess E-4,5 (1926-1927) 1926 AF12 North China AF12

went, the guilds went with them. Another factor is the organization of modern labor unions in the factories. Through these two factors, the appearance of unions and disappearance of workshops, the factories indirectly affected the guilds.

Without splitting hairs over the exact meaning of the terms "cause" and "effect" it may be said that the disappearance of the former Cotton-Cloth Guild of Shanghai (which undoubtedly existed) is correlated with the rise of the modern cotton factory.

2. NEW GUILDS ARE BEING FORMED

With the increasing demand for new products and appliances, new types of craft and commercial guilds are appearing. The electricians of Peking work in small-shop units and both sell electrical supplies and do electrical fitting work. They are organized along the same lines as the ordinary Peking commercial guild, as are also the sellers of automobiles and bicycles.

3. CERTAIN TYPES OF MODERN INDUSTRY ARE UNSUITABLE FOR GUILD ORGANIZATION

Certain types of modern industry at present being organized in China are by their nature unsuitable for guild organization, such as the railways, mines and post offices. In these activities the workers' organizations are merely imitations of those found in the West, namely, labor unions.

Some arguments have been advanced as to why in these industries the union is preferred to the gild: (1) the gild is usually organized on the basis of the craft which is disadvantageous to the workers in a modern industry which frequently includes several crafts. In case of a strike, the consent of several crafts will have to be secured, which is inefficient. This inefficiency may be eliminated if an industrial union is organized. (2) The autocracy of the master in the old gild is sometimes intolerable. In the modern labor union, members seem to have more freedom.